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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. X. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1861. NO. 51.

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Miscellaneous.

THE BORDER HEROINE.

BY EDWARD S. ELLIS.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, the tide of emigration commenced pouring into the great Northwest with unexampled rapidity. Kentucky, as it is known, was for many years the dividing ground between civilization and barbarism. Even by the savages it was considered neutral territory, belonging to no one, and upon which all trespassed with the same peril.

But "westward the star of empire" ever takes its way; and even the awful gloom that hung around the dark and bloody ground, could stay it but for a season.—First, the great Daniel Boone plunged into its perilous cane-brakes, and then others followed, until in time it became one of the proudest States of our glorious Confederacy.

At the time of which we write, there were two passes to Kentucky and the adjoining country—the Ohio River and Boone's Trace—the latter simply a "blazed path," leading from South Kentucky to North Carolina. Most of the emigrants preferred to pass in flat boats down the river, at the risk of being decoyed ashore, boldly attacked by an overwhelming force, or outwitted by the consummate cunning of their foes.

But there were a few who took Boone's Trace, and followed it clear through the wilderness swarming with hordes of savages. Those who had the temerity to attempt this, generally formed themselves into bands, numbering at least twenty men, who were armed to the teeth, and ever on the alert. Besides this they generally had among them several scouts or rangers, whose duty was to guide and to warn them of any ambush or scheme of the Indians. Those were the days when such men as Kenton, Brady, McArthur, McLeland, O'Bannon, White, and a host of other border heroes lived and acted, and each of whose lives would make a volume more wonderful than the history of the Knights and gallants of the olden time.

One pleasant afternoon, in the Autumn of 1794, a company numbering some thirty men, with about the same number of women and children, were making their way over this "trace." They were proceeding leisurely along, their teams walking slowly and lazily forward and the men chatting and relating stories to while away the monotony of the long and dreary march.—Most of the women were in large covered wagons with their children, although now and then, several might be seen stretching their limbs for a few minutes, by walking beside their wagons. Two thirds of the men were mounted on horseback, while the others trudged merrily on foot.

It was a picturesque sight,—the plodding, meek-eyed oxen, dragging the lumbering baggage-waggons, in which the face of more than one happy youngster could be seen; the mounted pioneers with their rifles slung over their shoulders, so as to be ready at a moment's warning—and the reckless drivers plunging fearlessly ahead, as though no danger had ever entered their heads.

It is needless to say that all were fully armed—and the scouts were out—scouts in front, in the rear and on either side, who were ranging the forest with such caution and suspicion that hardly the fall of a leaf escaped their vision.

In the very hindmost wagon was Mrs. Child's and her daughter Sarah. The latter was a brave, joyous hearted girl, some fifteen or sixteen years of age, upon whom it was impossible to make the least possible impression of the peril the company daily underwent. The father was walking upon one side of the wagon chatting with a companion, casting his eyes now and then ahead, as if to note the progress of the train. The mother had fallen into a dose unmindful of the capers of her child, who for the last hour or so had betrayed an unusual restlessness.

As soon as the mother was fairly unconscious, the girl arose to to her feet, peered cautiously out, and then with a light bound sprung out of the rear of the wagon and secreted herself in the wood.

Her intention in doing this was perfectly innocent. Through the afternoon she had noticed a peculiar looking berry growing abundantly in the wood, and had petitioned her father that she might be allowed to pick a few. Being refused, the wilful little thing determined that she would do it at all hazards. She could not reason why he should deny such a simple request. The Indians had not disturbed them as yet, and she could not believe they would at all.—She had no personal fear for herself.

As soon as the train had passed a few rods farther, she sprang up and started in quest of the coveted berries. She was obliged to go quite a distance before finding them; but in a short time she stumbled upon a creek, the margin of which abounded with them and she lost no time in filling her apron.

It was while she was gathering them that a singular terror all at once took possession of her. It seemed as though some horrid monster was approaching her and she had no power to flee or resist him.—Faint and trembling she crouched to the earth, and waited for it to approach or pass by.

A moment later, and the bushes on the opposite side of the creek parted, and through the interstices before her, she discovered the forms of several Indians, apparently in consultation. For a moment she was too terrified to notice their actions, but in a short time recovered her self possession and from her hiding place noticed every movement. What was her horror to discern the dead body of one of their scouts, doubled up on the ground, a short distance from them! Instantly the whole truth flashed across her mind. These Indians had succeeded in killing him without alarming the others, and were at that moment planning an attack upon the emigrant train. She felt certain that it had halted at the crossing of the stream before her, and probably encamped for the night. The guard being slain, an attack could be made without exciting suspicion upon the part of the travellers before it was too late to offer successful resistance.

The brave girl reflected for a moment. Her heart sickened at the the thought of the awful massacre which threatened her friends, and all fear of personal danger was lost in the one great fear for them.—How to act she could not determine at once. She thought of rising to her feet, and rush screaming down the stream with the absolute necessity of being shot herself; but this would only hasten the assault, without giving due warning. No; whatever was done, must be done in such a manner that the suspicions of the emigrants would be aroused before the Indians were aware of it.

Her situation at present was such that she could do nothing without attracting attention from the Indians opposite, who were still in earnest consultation. Accordingly she worked her way cautiously backwards, until there were enough bushes between herself and them to screen her movements. Then she stealthily crept some twenty yards down the stream, and once more approached the margin. Here she reached down and disturbed the water in the hope of making its muddy appearance attract the attention of her friends. Fearing, however, to trust this alone, she made her way back into the wood, and commenced approaching the encampment.

But she had gone but a short distance when she was made aware that, under the present circumstances, such an exploit was utterly impossible. The Indians were all around her, and hardly a movement could be made without rendering her discovery unavoidable. The suppressed signal of their scouts reached her ears contantly.

Still, unable to remain in one position, she continued creeping forward upon her hands and knees, gradually lessening the distance between herself and her friends, until frightened at her own temerity, she suddenly halted. As she did so something cold touched her hand, and upon looking at it, she discovered that it was stained with blood. The grass trampled down, and the bushes broken and dripping with blood, as though some death struggle had taken place. Upon looking further she saw a rifle lying upon the ground, and upon examination, discovered, to her surprise that it was loaded. She concluded that it was here their scout had been attacked and slain, though it was a mystery how his body came to be on the opposite side.

At first she laid the rifle down again, intending to leave it, but upon second thought, she took it and secreted herself in the bushes. Just then she heard a footstep, and looking up discovered a crouching Shawnee Indian, who was gazing upon her in unbounded surprise. Hardly knowing what she did she raised the rifle, discharged it, and shot him through the breast. Then, without waiting to see whether he was slain, she bounded to her feet and fled like a deer.

A shot from the outlaying scouts, was the signal of danger to the emigrants, and upon hearing this, they instantly formed themselves in a position to repel assault and awaited anxiously for further demonstrations. The absence of the girl had been noticed, the most painful apprehension were felt for her, and the shot almost rendered the parents frantic. But to their unbounded joy the truant daughter suddenly appeared among them, and related what had occurred. The Indians, finding their presence discovered, and the emigrants so well prepared, made no attack although their scouts followed them all the next day, and our friends finally reached their destination without further molestation.

Who saw the Steer?

The richest thing of the season, says the Newburyport 'Herald,' came off the other day in the neighborhood of the market.—The greenest Jonathan imaginable, decked out in a slouched hat, a long blue frock, and a pair of cowhide shoes, as big as gondolas, with a huge whip under his arm, stalked into a billiard saloon, where half a dozen persons were improving the time in trunding round the ivories; and after recovering from his first surprise at the (to him) singular aspect of the room, inquired if any of 'em had seen a stray steer; affirming that "the blasted critter got away as he came through town t'other day, and hadn't seed nothin' of him since." The bloods denied all knowledge of the animal in question, and with much sly winking at each other, proceeded to condole with him on his loss in the most heartfelt manner. He watched the game with much interest, as he had evidently never seen nor heard of anything of the kind before, and created much amusement by his demonstrations of applause when a good shot was made—"Jerusalem!" being a favorite ejaculation. At last he made bold to request the privilege of trying his skill, when he set the crowd in a roar by his awkward movements. However, he gradually got his hand in, and played as well as might be expected of a greenhorn. All hands now began to praise him, which so elated him him that he actually began to think himself a second Phelan, and he offered to bet a dollar with his opponent; which, of course, he lost. The loss and the laugh so irritated him that he offered to play another game and bet two dollars, which he pulled out of a big roll—for it seems his cattle had sold well, and he was quite flush. This bet he also lost, as the fool might have known he would; mad as a March hare, he pulled out a fifty spot, the largest bill he had, and offered to bet that on another game. The crowd mustered round and raised money enough to cover it, and at it they went again; by some strange turn of luck, greeny won. He now offered to put up the hundred he had won against another hundred game, so they could now win back what they had lost and fleece him of his own own roll besides. They sent for a famous player, who had happened to have money enough to bet with, and another game was played, which Jonathan bet and won. Another hundred was also raised and won; and it was not unil he had blundered through half a dozen games, and by some unaccountable good luck, won them all, drained the pockets of his opponents of about four hundred dollas, so that they began to smell a very large "mice."

When everybody got tired of playing, gawky pulled his frock over his head, took his whip under his arm, and walked quietly out, turning round at the door, and remarking, "Gentlemen, if you should see anything of that steer, I wish you'd let me know." At last accounts they had not seen the steer, but come to the conclusion that they saw the elephant.

THE JEWISH PASSOVER.

The Christian public will doubtless notice that the Jews have commenced the observance of one of their most interesting and venerated religious rites. As every event or incident connected with the history and religion of the Jews is, more or less, a matter of concern to intelligent and tolerant minds, we take occasion to refer to the ceremonies at present progressing among this people.

The Jewish Passover commenced last night, the 25th inst. At noon on yesterday all leavened food was removed from the houses of Israelites, and the use of such food, for the succeeding eight days, is strictly prohibited. The Passover commemorates the exodus of the Jewish nation from the land of Egypt and its deliverance from a bondage of exceeding four hundred years.

The head of each family conducts the prayers and ceremonies of the first two nights, (one only, we believe, is celebrated by the Portuguese Jews,) which are highly interesting, and consist of prayers, chaunts, and a full narration of the bondage of their forefathers, their deliverance and exodus from Egypt.

Upon the table (which is spread with great luxury) is placed a roasted blade bone of a lamb, to represent the Paschal Lamb, a dish of bitter herbs, and a thick paste made of almonds and figs—the former to remind them of the bitter sufferings, and the latter, the straw and mortar which their ancestors used in making bricks for their exacting task masters.

The unleavened bread is to commemorate the hasty exodus of their forefathers, agreeably to the twelfth chapter and thirty-ninth verse of Exodus: "And they baked unleavened cakes of the dough which they brought forth out of Egypt, for it was not leavened; because they were thrust out of Egypt, and could not tarry, neither had they prepared for themselves any victuals."

The Passover is observed by all Israelites wheresoever they may be. It matters not how all other festivals or fasts (with the exception of the Day of Atonement) may be indifferently kept, or wholly neglected, this holiday does not pass unobserved, or uncommemorated. It is one of the stongest and most enduring landmarks in the religious observances of that people, and a link which binds the most indifferent to those great events which they regard as having the impress of their Creator.

It not only calls up the shadows of centuries to that remote period when "there arose a new King over Egypt that knew not Joseph," but each ceremony, every prayer, calls forth incidents which moisten the shrivelled cheek and thrills the aged heart, seared by time, by change, and by sorrow; the mystic shadows of childhood hover around the aged head of the household, and the self-same prayers, chaunts and ceremonies over which his father had presided many years since—the self-same lessons which his father had taught him, as a child, on this anniversary—have devolved on him; and he with trembling voice and moistened eye inculcates to his child or children, to be by them, in years to come, given as an heirloom to their progeny.

Such are the feelings which every Jewish family possesses when celebrating the Passover. Hence, its importance to, and the enduring impression it makes on, the heart of the young.

We have thus briefly referred to the observances of the Jewish Passover, in order to inform those who are not aware of the origin of those ceremonies, as well as to record recurring and passing events and their attending incidents.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE BANK.

The vicinity of Greenwich and Dey streets was very much excited on Monday morning by the reported robbery of the New York Exchange Bank; for so daring and ingenious was the attempt, that the scene of operations attracted a large concourse of people, who were going and coming during the day.

The mode of effecting the contemplated robbery was quite original. The burglars were well provided with jack-screws, jimmies, crowbars, drills, and the largest assortment of complete tools ever captured by the police. They rented a cellar two doors North of the bank, about a month ago, and carried on (ostensibly) the rag carpet business. While pretending to deal in carpets, they were working away under ground, and finally succeeded in excavating a *tunnel*—under two buildings—some seventy feet from the place of starting, until they reached a point directly beneath the money vault of the bank. The vault was very strongly built, and the bottom covered with a heavy slab of stone. This, however, the rogues made light of, as they brought a jack-screw large enough to raise a house, breaking off the heavy flagstone of the vault like a pipe stem. They now had free ingress to the money chamber; but there they found more opposition in a large fire and buglar proof safe, made by Herring. This the burglars were evidently well prepared for, though they did not expect to find it so impregnable as it turned out to be. The safe, it seems, was made for the bank extra strong. Besides being guarded with heavy boiler iron on the outside, it had a lining of chilled iron, and a net work of cross bars,—making the metal part of the safe nearly two inches thick. Nearly fifty holes were drilled through the outer surface of the safe but not one went through. When the drill reached the centre plate of chilled iron the hardened plate would not allow it to go further. Bars were sawn and forced off; but with all their efforts, morning overtook the rascals, and they were obliged to decamp. It was evident that they remained as long as possible, and then left in a hurry, as their entire collection of tools (which showed them to be experts in their business) were all left behind. The tools, over fifty in number were taken to the office of Superintendent Kennedy.

The only loss was a package of $1,000, which belonged to a customer; and was placed in a tin box over the safe, there not being sufficient room for it inside.

The safe contained over $50,000 in money and valuables, and the bank can thank the skill of the manufacturers of the Herring Safe, that they are no poorer than on Saturday, when they closed their doors.—*Jour. Com.*

AN ACT

CONCERNING COMMON SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the 35th section of the 66th chapter of the Revised Code of the State, and the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of chapter 11th of the Acts of Assembly of 1856-'57, entitled "an Act concerning the Common Schools in North Carolina," be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the district committees on common schools, to consist of three persons, as heretofore, and each of whom shall be a qualified voter of the State, shall be appointed in the following manner, *to wit:* The board of county superintendents of each county shall annually meet on the third Monday in April, and select committees for the several districts of their respective counties, in all cases where they have not been designated in the manner hereinafter provided. And it may be lawful for a majority of the parents and guardians of the children entitled to the benefits of the common school fund, and of the legal voters of any district, to designate, by written petition, such persons as they desire for committee men. Whenever a majority of the parents, guardians and qualified voters without children, so agree upon one or more members of the committee for any district, and state their preference in writing, signed with their names, and present said writing or petition to the board of county superintendents, on or before the 3d Monday of April, the board shall appoint the persons so designated, and if there be not three so named and preferred, shall select the others. Such petitions must be signed by a majority of those who constitute the whole number of parents, guardians and qualified voters of the district, each person signing as parent, if he have children of the age to be entitled to the benefit of the school fund, or as guardian, if he be such; and if he have no children, and be not a guardian, as voter; no one being entitled to sign his name more than once. If the children have no father living in the district, the mother or guardian may sign such petition; and it shall be incumbent on the petitioners, or some one of them, to prove that they constitute a majority of the persons entitled to petition in the district. The board of superintendents shall appoint in all other cases; and when vacancies occur in the committees after the annual meeting of the board, the chairman may fill them until the next annual meeting.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any citizen or parent may consider him or herself aggrieved by a committee, or any member of it, complaint may be made to the board of superintendents, who shall hear and decide on the case, and may remove committeemen for violation or neglect of duty, or unfitness for the office.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the term of office of committeemen shall begin, as heretofore, on the first Monday in May, and continue for one year and until others are chosen, and the clerks of county courts shall, as formerly, furnish the sheriffs with a list of the committeemen, and the sheriffs shall notify them under the regulations and subject to the penalties prescribed in section 9 of chapter 27 of the Acts of the Assembly of 1858-'59, entitled "An Act Concerning Common Schools."

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of rendering the school year more consistent and uniform, it shall be arranged as follows, *to wit:* First, The boards of county superintendents shall be appointed under the regulations formerly established, and shall hold their office as already prescribed by law, their term of office beginning on the third Monday of April, and continuing for one year and until others are chosen: Second, The chairman of the board of county superintendents shall be appointed at the time, and under the regulations already established by law: Third, District committees shall be selected by the boards of county superintendents on the third Monday in April in each year, and persons in whose behalf petitions have been presented, and on whom a majority of parents, guardians and voters have united, shall be selected, and all such petitions must be presented before or on the third Monday of April: Fourth, The chairman of boards of county superintendents shall present their financial statements and vouchers to the committees of finance, or clerks of the county courts, in the manner required by the provisions of the 46th section of the 66th chapter of the Revised Code, on or before the fourth Monday in March: Fifth, The chairmen of the boards of county superintendents shall make their reports to the general superintendents of the State, according to the provisions of the said 49th section of the 66th chapter of the Revised Code, and under the penalties already prescribed by law, on before the third Monday in April in each year: Sixth, And the general superintendent for the State shall make his annual report, as prescribed by the 58th section of the 66th chapter of the Revised Code, on or before the first Monday in July; and so much of sections 49 and 58 of the 66th chapter of the Revised Code, as comes in conflict with the provisions of this Act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That for the diffusion of necessary information among all the officers and teachers of the common schools, the superintendent for the State be authorized to subscribe for a copy of *The North Carolina Journal of Education,* published under the auspices of the State Educational Association, for each chairman of county superintendents, for each member of the committees of examination, and for each common school district—the copies for the districts to be sent bi-monthly, or every two months, at half the cost of the monthly edition—to be used by the committees and filed in the district school-houses. And until the chairmen send to the superintendent the post-offices of the committees, which they are hereby required to do as far as possible, the copies for said committees shall be sent to the chairmen to be by them distributed, and the list of said subscriptions shall be paid semi-annually, on the warrant of the Governor, by the treasurer of the Literary Fund.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That a copy of this bill shall be published in said *Journal of Education* as soon as said bill becomes a law, and that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of common schools for the State to prepare, as soon as possible, a new digest of all the laws in force in relation to common schools in the State, together with an index, notes and explanations, and to publish the same in one of the bi-monthly numbers of the said *Journal of Education* sent to all the school districts, and that he cause five hundred extra copies to be printed for the use of his office.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That when questions shall arise as to whether children are descended from negro ancestors within the degrees that deprive them of the benefit of the common school fund, the boards of county superintendents may and shall make decisions which shall be binding until the questions are decided by the courts having jurisdiction in such cases, either party having the right to appeal to said courts.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That no draft shall be drawn in favor of a teacher until the end of the term for which he was employed, or after the expiration of three months from its commencement, except in cases where teachers leave by consent of the committee before the time for which they were employed is out.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That when the chairman of the board of superintendents does not reside at the county seat, he may deposit the school register for the county in the office of clerk of the county court, making the clerk his deputy for the safe-keeping of the same, and empowering him to furnish them to teachers, on the orders of committees, and to take receipts for them according to the regulations governing the action of chairmen in this matter; and in such cases the registers may be returned again to the said clerks.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and that all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with its provisions be and they are hereby repealed.

AGRICULTURAL.

GARDENING FOR FARMERS.

Farmers who choose to live on pork and potatoes are apt to repudiate gardening. If they suppose that as good a man can be sustained on these articles alone, as on a greater variety, they are mistaken. Man is but an epitome of all nature behind him, and that if he would be a true man, functionarily equal to the position he is bound to occupy, both morally and politically, he must extend his food to a greater variety.—We claim, and are ready to sustain our position, that the human organism is materially benefited by a greater variety of food, provided that consumption of an undue quantity is not induced.

In addition to this, the farmer may receive benefit by gardening in a variety of ways. He is enabled to observe the application of nature's laws on a great variety of plants; he may, in his garden, by experiments, which the following year may be duplicated on a larger scale in his fields; he may ask himself the question why an old garden is capable of producing results not to be found in his fields, and he may find that the frequent appropriation of the inorganic material of the soil in plant-life, and their re-deposition by decay of progressed material, renders the soil capable of producing larger quantities of higher classed plants, than when not so actively in use; all the effects may be duplicated, in degree, in the field, by underdraining, sub-soil plowing, and the growing of green crops, etc.; they are but the legitimate results which may be observed in every garden.

Working Farmer.

We have often wondered why it is that our farmers give so little attention to their gardens. Why they are satisfied to raise a few turnips and cabbages, when it is so easy to supply their tables with the finest quality of vegetables, if they choose. Where one will provide his wife with celery, asparagus, endivo, cauliflower and cresses, ten are ignorant that such things can be produced at the South. Some assign the very poor reason that they do not cultivate these vegetables because they require too much labor; others say they have not the peculiar kind of soil for their production. Now, the truth is, both these objections have a bad foundation. It is poor policy to say the fortress cannot be taken—take the determination and make the attempt. And as to not having the suitable land, it can be found on every farm by taking the trouble to look for it. The question to be settled is, is the thing to be accomplished worthy of the trouble, and if so, do it. We call particular attention to the extract above, with double assurance that whoever will study, and pursue its advice, will be more than repaid in the

La Paste's Business Director.

ADVANTAGES OF THE DRILL IN SEEDING GRAIN OVER BROADCAST SOWING.

The experience of the farmers of England, and other portions of Europe, in the seed of small grain, has long since established the advantages of this method of seeding. Indeed, the English farmers are not satisfied with the great advantages of the drill over broadcast sowing, but they even go to the still greater expense of dibbling in the seed by hand, in order to secure greater uniformity in the depth and manner of depositing the seed. But in our country the low price of land, and the scarcity of labor require that we shou'd adopt some more expeditious method of seeding, and at the same time secure the greatest possible benefits, over the primitive method of scattering the seed promiscuously over the land, without regard to depth or distance.

In broadcast sowing, one-eighth to one quarter of the seed is lost by being either covered too deep, or by not being covered at all, and liable to be picked up and devoured by birds, &c., before it begins to vegetate. Seed deposited so irregularly, exposes the plants to injury from drought, as well as to the action of frost in heaving the roots out in winter. The various improvements made in the grain drill have rendered it quite perfect, so much so that any required quantity of seed may be dropped upon an acre, and at the same time at a uniform depth. The action of the drill upon the land leaves the ground in the best possible condition to protect the crop during winter from the washing rains and the injurious action of frost. Running the drills north and south, when practicable, secures another great advantage in giving free access of sun and air, and thus in a great degree checking the tendency to rust.

Besides the saving in the amount of seed sown, it has been ascertained that on most lands the drilled wheat will yield from three to five and more bushels per acre over that which is sowed broadcast in similar soil. Take the number of acres of land sown to wheat in any one State, and estimate the gain by this method of seeding, and it will amount to millions of dollars annually, enough to purchase a drill for every farmer in the State, and then leave a large surplus besides.

Among the many improvements recently made in the grain drill, we cannot recommend one over another. But it is better to buy a good one, at almost any cost, than to receive a poor one as a gift, and so of any other implement or machine. We might have said in order to use the drill, with success, the land must be well prepared, and all the weeds and rubbish must be turned under, below the action of the drills. A thorough preparation of this kind more than pays for the labor bestowed, in other respects.

Every farmer who has ten acres of land to sow, would do well to secure a good drill in time for the coming Fall.—*Valley Farmer.*

The following are said to be the loftiest buildings in the world: Highest Egyptian pyramid, 478 feet; Tower of the Strasburg Cathedral, 465.90 Tower of Etienne, (Vienna,) 452.75; Ball of St Peter's, (Rome,) 433; Tower of Michael's (Hamburg,) 426 50; The Arrow of Antwerp church, 393.70; St. Paul's (London,) 360.90; Tower of Milan Cathedral, 357,60; Pantheon at Paris, 259.18.

"THE HORRORS OF LONDON."

The *Morning Post* has sent a "special correspondent" into the more wretched quarters of the Metropolis to depict the "Horrors of London." From yesterday's letter we make the following extracts:

I went into one of the houses in Pulteney Court—within a stone's throw of Regent street—and was struck by its resemblance to one of the lowest dwellings of Bethal Green. The small yard seemed rotting with damp and dirt. The narrow window of the lower back room was too caked with mud to be seen through, and the kitchen was one of those black holes, filled with untold filth and rubbish, which the inspector had condemned a twelfth-month.—The stench throughout the house, although the front and back doors were well open, was almost sickening; and when a room door was open this stench came out in gust.

In one apartment I found a family of six persons, flanked by another apartment containing five. One room was a little better furnished than another, but the gloom of poverty, dirt and foul air hung over all. A turned up bedstead, dirty and broken, a small cracked table, a couple of rickety chairs, a piece of soap lying on the table, by the side of a greasy knife, a pail full of soaking rags, and a knot of sooty infants in a corner, seemed to be the usual contents of a room. One thin, sharp faced boy was minding one of those apartments for the tenants, while they (both husband and wife) were out seeking work; and, upon being questioned as to whether he lived there, he told us that his house was higher up.

He led the way to one of the garrets, where there were more signs of misery still, and this, he told us, was his "house." The dead cinders had oozed out of the grate into room; an empty saucepan stood on the table by the side of a piece of soap; a cracked tea-cup was on the floor; an old collapsed bedstead, covered with a ragged mat, stood in one corner; and the dismal aspect of the place was heightened by two or three flower pots, full of black earth and dry, sapless sticks. The boy's mother was a poor shirt-maker, deserted by her husband, and left with this one child.

In the next garret was a shoemaker and his family, a wife and three children. The room was tidy and even comfortable, though the work bench under the window was idle. The rent of this apartment was three shillings a week although the roof had been broken in at half a dozen places by the snow. The man, upon being questioned why he lived in such a hole at such a rent, with the ceiling scarcely higher than his head, spoke about his long residence in the parish, his familiarity with its ways, and his dread of going into another neighborhood, which he said would be like a 'foreign country" to him.

This dislike of going amongst strangers is the feeling wich keeps up rents, and keeps the working population huddled together, and poor. In another room was a consumptive tailor working on a shopboard under the window; faced by his wife, who was also employed in the same trade. One child was playing between them on the board, another on the floor, and five more were in the street. The man was almost bent double with disease and long stooping; and, bad as he was, he was only like hundreds of his class.

Seen dimly through the garret windows opposite were many more similar workmen, and many garrets in the neighborhood contained half a dozen yellow, crooked workmen, stitching themselves into their graves as they sit cross-legged on the floor. His employment, like that of most of the tailors in this district, comes chiefly from the West End houses, and he has to live in the neigborhood to be within reach of his masters. He was working painfully at some piece of army cloth.

In another small street, called New street, remarkable for its condemned kitchens, was a little broker's shop, which looked miserably bare of stock. An old bedstead and one or two small articles stood at the door, but the interior was empty. The room at the back of the shop, where the owner and his wife lived, with seven children, was also nearly empty, for the bedstead at the door was almost the last of their own domestic furniture. The man was a little French polisher out of work, and bit by bit his little home has been broken to pieces and sold to passers-by.

It was suggested that an application to the parish was a proper thing under the circumstances; but the wife proudly declined to ask for such charity, saying they were well known in the neighborhood, and after poor-law relief they would never be able to hold up their heads This is a very common feeling, especially among poor rate payers. The most singular hole and corner in the district, is No. 6, Husband street. It is a small yard containing a dust bin, a water tank, a couple of lower rooms or cellars, that look like condemned cells, and a number of rooms with black wooden exteriors, reached by ladders, and supplied with rude balconies. The population of each room on each flat can look over into the yard from these balconies, which help in some degree, to ventilate the place. Each room is crowded with a distinct family, having many children; and one room contains a mother in-law, in addition to the usual family. In one of the small garrets is an old chairwoman, living by herself, who is going to the infirmary in a few days; and in the other garret is a widow with three children, who supports herself as a tailoress. Her few goods were seized for rent last lodgings, and she is now left without a single article of furniture, except a few rags for a bed. The children were squatting on the bare floor and she was standing up stitching at a piece of scariet cloth at the window. One advantage of living "in tenements," as it is called, is, that the poor come together and help each other, or their lot would often be harder than it is. The miserable lodger who has no fire can often run up or down and sit with the one who is more comfortably situated; and many a hungry mouth is filled, or naked form partly clothed, by those who have little more than a few crumbs to share.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Apr. 12.—Wheat 1 25@1 40. Corn 00@70. Flour 3 00@3 50. Bacon 00 @12. Eggs 6. Butter 20.

FAYETTEVILLE, Apr. 8.—Flour 6 75 @7 00. Bacon 10½@13. Corn 90@95. Wheat 1 25@0 00. Lard 14@15. Salt 0 00 @1 50. Whiskey 67@75.

SALISBURY, Apr. 9.—Bacon 10@11. Corn 70@80. Flour 6 75@7 00. Wheat 1 80@1 50. Whiskey 00@0 00.

NORFOLK, Apr. 8.—Flour 4 50@7 50. Wheat 1 10@1 60. Corn 60@63. Bacon 11½@12½

PETERSBURG, Apr. 8.—Wheat 1 35@ 1 65. Corn 00@60. Bacon 10@12. Flour 6 50@8 50. Tobacco 6 75@8 25.

The Latest News.

A telegraphic despath from Charleston, under date of April 9th says:

Seven U. S. vessels are off the bar All the city troops have been sent to the harbor batteries.—Country troops are coming in. Official notification from Washington has been read that Sumter be provisioned peaceably, if possible, forcibly if necessary. Whenever the attempt is made a battle is inevitable.

Maj. Anderson's supplies have been cut off, but not his mails.

We give the above dispatch as we received it.

☞ Charleston dates of the 9th, received Thursday noon, say: "No signs of U. S. vessels yet, every thing however is prepared for action."

YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR—THE NEW METALLIC ALLOY.

"Oriede" is a new metallic alloy, extensively used in this country as a substitute for gold. Stores have sprung into existence all over the country for the sale of it, and newspapers contain flaming advertisements of a "full set of jewelry for only one dollar, being the stock of a large manufacturer" (or merchant,) "who is obliged to dispose of his stock on account of the panic." It is a French discovery, and is called by the French gold oriede. It is manufactured to a large extent in Waterbury, Connecticut. It bears a very close resemblance to gold in color, density, and fineness of grain; so close that it deceives every one but practical dealers or experts. Its component parts consist of pure copper, 100 parts; zinc or (preferable) tin 17 parts; magnesia, 6 parts: sal ammoniac, 36 parts; quick-lime 18 parts; tartar of commerce, 6 parts; are mixed as follows; The copper is first melted, when the magnesia, sal ammoniac, lime, and tartar in powder are added little by little; the crucible is now briskly stirred for half an hour, so as to mix it thoroughly; and then the zinc is added in small grains by throwing it on the surface and stirring it till it is entirely fused; the crucible is then covered and the fusion maintained for about 35 minutes. The surface is then skimmed and the alloy is ready for casting. The fineness of grain in this alloy gives to those objects of art composed of it a delicacy and a purity of detail that cannot be obtained from bronze. The alloy is essentially ductile and malleable, and can be cast, rolled, drawn, stamped, chased, beaten into a powder, or leaves or treated in any other way the artisan may desire. The discovery of the new alloy is really wonderful, its use will have a tendency to place within the reach of all the useful, ornamented, and higher products of art. An immense number and amount of articles are manufactured out of this alloy and sold South and West, and none but excellent judges can tell it from gold.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

We are gratified to learn that the Institution is in a very flourishing condition, the number of Cadets, new and old, entered from the 6th of February to the 1st of April being 121.

Through the energy of the enterprising Superintendent, handsome and extensive buildings have been erected, arranged with special reference to the necessities and conveniences of a Military Academy. The main building is of brick, 215 feet long and three stories high; another building, 230 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store rooms, surgeons office hospital, and Society hall Two Literary Societies are in successful operation among the Cadets.

The standard of instruction in the Academy is to be of higher order, and diplomas will be awarded only to proficients. The officers who officiate as instructors are, Col. C. C. Tew, Superintendent, Capt. M. Richardson, Capt. C. E. Lightfoot, Lieut. A. S. Gaillard, and Lieut. F. Schaller; all of whom, we have reason to believe; are able and efficient.—*Hills. Recd'r.*

WILMINGTON EXPORTS.

We publish to-day our table of exports from the port of Wilmington, for the quarter ending March 31, 1861, as compared with those for the corresponding period of 1860. In Spts. Turpentine there is a falling off, as there is in every article of naval naval stores, with the single exception of Tar, which shows a sligh increase. In Timber, Lumber, Shingles and Staves there is an increase, especially in the foreign shipments. There is a slight gain in Pea Nuts, and a decided loss in Rough Rice, but the most marked feature is the increase in Cotton from 10,791 to 22,724 bales coastwise, and 713 foreign, this increase far more than making up for any falling off in naval stores. Owing to the short Wheat crop last year in our middle and Western counties, there has been no shipments of breadstuffs from our port, and little of North Carolina growth from any port.—*Wilmington Journal.*

WHAT IT COSTS.

We find in the Mobile 'Register' a statement that will give some idea of the expense of military preparations, and go to show how fortunate it is for both divisions that a war between the United and Confederate States has (so far and we trust in the future) been avoided. It reports that "among the military appropriations of the Confederate Congress, not already announced, is one of a little over $1,300,000 for the support, for six months, of three thousand men at Charleston; and an additional appropriation of $860,000 for the support of two thousand men now at the same place, should the President think that increase of force necessary.—*Columbus (G.) Enquirer.*

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1. COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS, AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable or presents at the BOOKSTORE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1861.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.—It will be seen that the District Convention held at Winston on Tuesday, adjourned to meet at Yadkinville, on the 27th instant. We hope there will be a full attendance at that place, and that every county in the District will be properly represented.

Owing to the short notice given, several counties were not represented on Tuesday, by delegates,—but influential individuals from several of the counties not represented by delegates, assured the Convention that the proceedings would be concurred in.

Iredell, Alexander, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham, were represented by delegates and other gentlemen present, not specially delegated, owing to the short notice given of the Convention, no primary meetings having been held.

In this connection, it is proper to state that the adjournment of the Convention to Yadkinville was thought to be right and proper, inasmuch as two or three of the counties were not represented, in any way, as no primary meetings were held to elect delegates, and as a desire was expressed to hold the Convention at Yadkinville, &c.—It will be seen that a Resolution complimentary to our able and faithful Representative, Hon. J. M. Leach, was unanimously endorsed, by the large delegation present, and so far as we could learn, there was but one sentiment felt and expressed as to the candidate, and that was for Gen. Leach. And we have no doubt but that he will be re-nominated at Yadkinville, by an overwhelming majority.

☞ We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Will P. Drake, Junior Editor of the Iredell Express, this week. Mr. Drake and others represented Iredell county in the District Convention, at Winston, and he assured us that both Iredell and Alexander were decidedly for the Union by overwhelming majorities, and that Gen. Leach was their first choice for Congress.

It will be seen that Mr. Drake was one of the Secretaries of the Convention, and to him we are indebted for an early copy of the proceedings. Mr. Drake is a very pleasant and agreeable young gentlemen, and has our best wishes.

Our old friend, Col. M. S. Sherwood of the Greensborough Patroit, also honored us with a friendly call. Mr. Sherwood is apparently enjoying good health, and in politics too, is right side up.

FORSYTH SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal was in session this week, his honor Judge HOWARD presiding. The Judge has given general satisfaction, we learn, and has already established for himself a name for despatch of business.

We have not the particulars of the proceedings of Court, only that in the case of the State vs Stipe and Davis, the defendants were both found guilty, fined $100 each, and bound in the sum of $1000 to keep the peace for twelve months.

On Wednesday, Moses Smith, who was convicted of murder at our last Superior Court, but appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment was confirmed, was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 17th of May.

WINSTON TOWN ELECTION.—On Monday of last week, an election was held for Mayor and Commissioners for the incorporation of Winston. The following gentlemen were elected: Mayor, Rob't. Gray. Commissioners, Peter Fetter, R. J. Bell, P. A. Wilson, N. S. Cook, F. L. Gorrell, A. J. Stafford, and Wm. Barrow.

LATE ELECTIONS.—Connecticut and Rhode Island in the last Congress, were represented by six Black Republicans. The elections last week have made a great change. Instead of *six*, the Republicans are to have *two* Representatives in the next Congress; while the Opposition, without a Representative in the last Congress, are to have *four* in the next.

The local elections in the North and West also look well, and show a remarkable change since last fall. Cincinnati then gave its vote for Lincoln, now the average opposition majority is 4,000. Cleveland, Sandusky, Columbus and Toledo, now anti-Republican, also gave their votes for Lincoln.

"Besides the election in St. Louis, Kansas city, and Jefferson city, these in Michigan have chiefly resulted favorably to the Democrats."

EVERETT IS COMING.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that "Everett's Show is coming."—The inimitable Everett himself, so well know and appreciated in this region, will be present at this exhibition, in *propria persona*. A rich treat may be anticipated,—so save your halves and quarters for a few hours of innocent amusement, on Friday next, the 19th inst.

INTENTIONALLY.—The last *Sentinel* willfully misrepresents the *Press*, by saying that we have branded Hon. J. M. Leach "with demagogism in its very worst form." —We deny the charge; and say, the *Sentinel* should not be so naughty as to draw erroneous inferences of what "we mean to say," against its better knowledge, even if it is done merely for political effect.

We all know there was an honest difference of opinion among Union men, in this State, in regard to the Convention question, as the vote shows,—a number of counties voting for a Convention and for *Union* delegates, at the same time. And it is to be presumed that persons at a distance, knowing the loyalty of North Carolina to the *Union*, had no suspicion, at the first, that the object of a Convention might be to force North Carolina out of the Union. A majority of the people of the good old North State, however, closely watching the movements of the Legislature, came to a different conclusion, and voted down the Convention. And as Gen. Leach remarked in his speech at Mocksville, last week, "recent developments have shown that they (the people) were right, as they always are in such cases."

Gen. Leach is as strong, firm, and devoted a Union man as can be found in the District. And should he be a candidate for re-election to Congress, let a Secessionist meet him, and he will define his position to the satisfaction of all Union men, and very much to the discomfiture of the secessionists.

Union Meeting in Forsyth.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large, highly respectable and enthusiastic Union meeting, irrespective of old party ties, was held in the court-house in Winston, on Tuesday evening.

On motion, R. L. Patterson, Esq., was called to the Chair; when D. W. C. Johnson, of Davidson, was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion, Joseph Williams, Jun., of Yadkin County, and Gen. A. J. Stafford, of Forsyth, were requested to act as Secretaries.

Job Worth, Esq., of Surry, then offered the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That at this time, when agitators and the advocates of war and disunion are combining to thwart and defeat the recently expressed will of a large majority of the people of this State, the time has come when the conservative, industrial masses, without reference to their past party associations, should also peacably unite and firmly combine their influence and energies to meet the threatening attempts at revolution and civil strife in this State.

Resolved, That all attempts to commit the people of this State to any course in the Union or out of it, contrary to the time honored rules of law and order, deserve in our opinion, the most decided condemnation, and the most active and vigilant attention of the conservative Democrats and Whigs should be directed to the conduct and purposes of all lawless precipitators in the State.

Hon. Thos. Settle, Hon. John A. Gilmer, Ralph Gorrell, M. Bogle, B. A. Kittrell, and F. E. Shober, Esqrs., addressed the meeting in eloquent and patriotic Union speeches, which were frequently applauded, long and loud.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in all the Union papers in the State.

Gen. Leach, we learn, delivered an able address, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

HEAR!—The last *Sentinel* says: "If North Carolina remains a member of the Northern Union, two parties will shortly arise within her borders trampling old organizations to the dust, and will array themselves against each other with a bitterness that will have had no parallel in the history of the American people."

Fellow-Citizens of the Sixth Congressional District, how do you like it?—The plain English of this is: If North Carolina will not join the seceded Cotton States, civil war will be inaugurated in our midst. It seems the Sentinel is now an open advocate of the cause of *secession*, and should be watched closely. Remember this, *Union men* of the 6th Congressional District.

☞ Lieut. Pender has received the Commission of Captain in the Southern army, we notice, and is now at Pensacola, Florida.

☞ Smith, the abolition printer, of Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* notoriety, we learn, has been tarred and feathered, and sent North by the first train. Served him right.

TAKE NOTICE.—The *Sentinel* says: "Many of our citizens have been waiting for an "overt act" on part of the administration. Repeated threats and insults have not moved them, and they prefer to be kicked before they expostulate or resist."

We wish the people of this District, especially, to remember this saying of the Sentinel also. We believe the Charleston (South Carolina) Mercury paid North Carolina a similar kicking compliment, not very long since.

Sixth Congressional District Convention.

According to appointment, the delegates from the Counties composing the 6th Congressional District, assembled in Winston on the 9th April. On motion, R. S. Gilmer, of Surry, was called to the Chair; D. Johnson, of Davidson, and Will P. Drake, of Iredell requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion, the names of delegates were called for.

Hon. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin, on the name of that county being called, arose and expressed the sentiments of his county as being strictly Union, and expressed the desire of her people that the Convention be held at Yadkinville on the 27th April.

A running debate continued for some time on the remarks of the gentleman from Yadkin, abounding with patriotic and heart-thrilling eloquence, on the condition of the Union feeling in the District, bringing forth rapturous applause from the assembled audience.

On motion, A. H. Joyce, Esq., was called upon to express the feeling of Stokes concerning the proper place of holding the Convention, as she was not represented; who with manliness and Union spirit, expressed the preference for Yadkinville.

On motion it was

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn to meet in Yadkinville on the 27th April.

The following Resolutions were offered by Mr. Kittrell, of Davidson, and unanimously adopted:

1 *Resolved*, That, continuing to revere the Constitution and the Government established under it by our fathers, and believing that all other political questions are merged into the all-absorbing one of Union or Disunion, and that the time has come when all political differences which divide the friends of the Union, should cease, and all former partizan animosities should be buried, and all true patriots should rally together around the standard of their Country, we hereby form ourselves into an organization whose sole object shall be *the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of the Union*, and cordially invite our fellow citizens, without regard to former political associations, to unite with us.

2 *Resolved*, That we have full confidence in our Representative in the last Congress, Hon. J. M. Leach, and that we endorse his course in the last Congress.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the People's *Press*, Iredell *Express*, Greensboro' *Patriot*, Salisbury *Watchman*, and that other Union papers in the State be requested to publish the same.

R. S. GILMER, *Chairman.*

D. C. JOHNSON, WILL P. DRAKE, } *Secretaries.*

WHAT NEXT?—The *Sentinel* says: "If N. C. remains in the Union, Lincoln will make use of just such papers as the *Press* to build up his party in our midst."

The *Sentinel* does not believe what it prints. —We however do believe, and a majority of the people in this section of the country are with us, that just such Yancey-Breckinridge papers as the Sentinel have done much more harm than good for the salvation of the country, by endeavoring to array one section against the other.

SECESSION IS TOO UNPOPULAR.—A very nice little conversation was overheard, a few days since, between some three or four Yancey Breckites, to this effect:—"Well now, see here," said one, "we must all pull together. You know *secession* is very unpopular in this county, and therefore the issue in the ensuing campaign must be *the North or the South!*—It all amounts to the same thing, but you can't get the people to take hold of *secession*."

This looks something like another shallow device to deceive the people. We would submit the question is Union or Disunion; and he who is not for the Union, is against it.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the March number of the above periodical. The number before us contains the usual amount of interesting articles, among which "The Physical Geography of Sea" stands prominent. "Norman Sinclair, an Autobiography," is continued, and when finished will be one of the most interesting tales extent. Published by Leonard, Scott & Co., N. Y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PLANTER, published by A. M. Gorman, Raleigh, N. C., is full of interesting matter for the Farmer. Send for a copy. Terms $1 per annum.

"PETERSON," for May, is on our table. It contains a beautiful engraving, and an excellent fashion plate, together with interesting tales and other matter of interest to the ladies.

MARSHAL FOR N. C.—George Little, Esq., of this City, has been appointed by President Lincoln, Marshal for the District of North Carolina. Wesley Jones, Esq., the former Marshal, resigned.—*Raleigh Standard.*

GOV. ELLIS.—The State Journal says that Gov. Ellis returned home on Tuesday last, much improved in health.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Mr. Nathaniel Tunstall, of Warren county, shot a negro man belonging to Geo. Reavis, Esq., of Henderson, on Monday morning. Tunstall was engaged in a game at the Ten-pin Alley at Henderson, when he became provoked with the negro for some cause or other, and taking out a repeater, fired, the ball taking effect in the back. Doctors Cheatham and Debosm were immediately summoned, who pronounced the wound fatal. Tunstall was brought here on Monday evening and lodged in jail. The affair, to say the least, is an unfortunate one.—As it will undergo judicial investigation, we forbear to give further particulars. Tunstall is quite a young man, not more than 22 years of age.—*Leisure Hour.*

More Excitement.

During the last few days the news papers have teemed with exciting war news, probably to affect the Virginia Convention which is still in session, and to operate on the good people of North Carolina by way of precipitating them into disunion, &c.—Let us "watch and wait," as we cannot lose by adopting this policy, but may regret hasty action very much, when it is too late.

Some of the late despatches are contradictory and some of them ridiculous.—From the mass before us, we select the following as the most important.

The "Army and Navy Intelligence" in all the New York papers of Friday morning is a continuation of the details of most active movement at that point. And it is announced in all of them by the reporter (there seems to be but one, as the statements in each are incentional in language &c.,) that "there is not the slightest doubt that, to-morrow or Sunday, a large force of army soldiers will leave for some unknown destination." The whole Federal force, land and sea, is summed up as 2,658 men. What their destination is, is not known. It is only announced positively that they go somewhere.

Another telegraph to the Times:

The unusual activity at the War and Navy Departments, and news of orders to the vessels at Brooklyn and Boston Navy Yards, give rise to innumerable, and some very ridiculous, stories. The local papers have it that the Navy is ordered to Southern ports, and that a blockade is to be commenced at once. Another rumor has it that the vessels go to carry reinforcement to the Forts, including Sumpter; and still another, that they are sent to resent the action of the Governor-General of Cuba. In reply to all this the Cabinet officers answer that everything will be amicably settled "in due time."

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Considerable interest has characterized debates in all political circles to-day, consequent on speculations as to the squadron being rapidly fitted out at Boston and Brooklyn. Not a few maintain that it has been found necessary to resort at once to vigorous measures, and that Mr. Lincoln intends to collect the revenue in the seceded States, or to blockade the ports; while an equally large number, including those of most authoritative positions, assume that the fleet is to be concentrated near St. Domingo, to offset the contemplated visit of the English and French fleets. The more general opinion seems to be, that what are termed coercive measures are not connected with these sudden movements.

The opinion that the fleet is intended for St. Domingo is very much strengthened by the fact that A. B. Patterson, commercial agent at that point, has had several interviews with Secretary Seward, and impressed upon him the immense interests that the U. S. have in that island. The Minnesota goes to St. Domingo without doubt.

The Southern commissioners do not credit the rumor that the administration intends to enforce the revenue laws. Commissioner Crawford has been informed by authority that the government intends no hostile demonstration against the South.

The New York *World* says: "The most reliable opinion seems to be that the fleet is intended to be in readiness to counteract any possible movement of European powers to take an advantage of our troubles."

The Baltimore *American* says: "If we were to hazard a guess on a matter so problematical, it would be that the probable concentration of English, French and Spanish squadrons in the Gulf of Mexico has rendered it necessary to replace the U. S. vessels recently withdrawn from before Vera Cruz by others."

The Harriet Lane sailed to day A company of 100 men on Governor's Island has received marching orders, and others will speedily follow.

The N. Y. Express says that it is supposed in well informed quarters that Texas is the point where the troops are intended to be landed, and that they are sent out there at the request of Gov. Houston to aid the Indians.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Commercial Advertiser says that a committee of leading Virginia politicians have had an interview with Lincoln and the Secretary of State; and they were answered most positively, that he (Lincoln) contemplates no hostile movements, and will not attempt to collect the revenue, for the simple reason that Congress has withheld from him the power to do so.

The Washington City Star has this solution of the whole turmoil:—

"We have to say that it is well known to those here who see behind the curtain, that this supplemental United States gulf squadron (which is to be commanded by Commodore Stringham,) has been determined to be put in commission to meet the great increase of naval force in the gulf which England and France are about to send there, and to protect the interests of the United States so far as they may be complicated by Spain's admitted designs upon St. Domingo, which are probably at the bottom of the movements of England and France in that quarter.

On Sunday last, Mr. A. B. Patterson a bearer of dispatches from the U. S. commercial agent in St. Domingo, reached Washington, and was closeted with the Secretary of State for hours. The information brought concerning American interests in St. Domingo has doubtless generated the haste to get Commodore Stringham's squadron ready for sea."

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Abe Lincoln sent for John Minor Botts and a number of members of the Virginia Convention to-day, and is now having a conference with them. They say that at the interview they had last night with Lincoln no satisfaction was given them.

A letter from Lieut. Doubleday, of Fort Sumter, dated on Saturday last, has been received here. The Lieutenant says their provisions will give out completely by Monday, should supplies be cut off. It is believed that this has been done by order of the Charleston authorities.

A Conjecture of the Destination of the Naval and Military Forces in New York Harbor.—WASHINGTON, April 7.—Intelligent navy and army officers are of opinion that the bulk of the N. Y. expedition is designated for Texas, to operate on the frontier against the Mexicans and Indians, and to re occupy Fort Brown, and also the forts on the Indian frontier, where, according to official information, they will be met with a cordial welcome by the settlers.—Sam Houston has given full advice to the federal authorities here, and the result anticipated will be his re-establishment as Governor. It is believed that the battle between the two Confederacies will be fought on the soil of Texas.

There are other sensation rumors, in which we place no confidence whatever.

RUINOUS EFFECT OF A COERCIVE POLICY ON OUR NATIONAL CREDIT ABROAD—LETTER FROM MR. GEO. PEABODY, THE LONDON BANKER.

A paragraph having appeared in one of the Boston papers, purporting to be extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Europe, concerning the effect of a compromise with the South on our national credit abroad, and the impression having been obtained that the writer was Mr. George Peabody, that gentlemen has addressed the following letter on the subject to the Boston Courier:

LONDON, March 8, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—You call my attention to a letter from London—extensively published in the large cities, and in the New York Evening Post among other papers, of which my name has been mentioned as the author. It states that, should concession be made to the South, and present difficulties be settled by compromise, our national credit abroad would be ruined, &c. The writer is unknown to me. If I had written on the subject, my remarks would have been the reverse of those quoted. Anticipation of a bloody conflict between the North and South has already destroyed confidence in the United States Government stocks and many of the States securities, and will ons have, within a few months, been sent home for a market in consequence It is only by concession on the part of the Northern States, and a compromise which would secure the best feelings of the border States towards the North and West, that we can reinstate our credit abroad. I pray that the efforts making by the patriotic Crittenden, and the noble stand which old Virginia, Maryland and other sister border States are now making for conciliation and the Union, may prove successful; but if, contrary to my hopes and expectations, it should prove otherwise and those States join the South, even under amicable arrangements, the constant fear of war between the two sections would almost entirely destroy the credit of both Northern and Southern confederacies, in Europe. What is still more important, the prestige which has heretofore emblazoned the arms of our Union will have disappeared, and that pride of country, which has been the source of so much gratification to Americans in foreign society, will attend them no more. Spain, or any second rate Power, may insult the stars and strip s (if any are left) with impunity. Napoleon III may establish despotic governments, and Lord Palmerston protectorates, or even monarchies, in Mexico and South America, the "Monroe doctrine" to the contrary notwithstanding. May Providence protect our country from such calamities and mortification.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE PEABODY.

GOTHAM GETTING SCARED.

The more intelligent Republicans are beginning to exhibit a decided trepidation at the prospects of the North as affected by the Secession of seven Southern States and especially as involved in the conflicting Tariff system of the two Confederacies. In New York the alarm is fast running into panic. All the republican organs there admit that the new Tariff is ruin. The N. York Times of Friday, puts forth these melancholy vaticinations:

Of the importing houses doing business in this city, a large and very important number are nothing more than the agents of European manufacturers. For these concerns to subject their merchandise to heavy imports, when they may escape with merely nominal dues, must be an excess of absurdity that we have no right to anticipate; and we may therefore expect that whatever wares shall hereafter be shipped from abroad for a Southern or Western market will seek a landing place at Southern, rather than Northern ports; and, perhaps, make their way overland so as to compete with direct importations at New York. This expectation is so far from chimerical, that it is already on the eve of realization. We have unquestionable authority for stating that orders to the amount of at least $1,000,000, sent out from this city before it was deemed possible that the Morill tariff could become a law, have been countermanded, and the manufacturers have been directed to send the goods immediately to New Orleans. There, those destined for sale in the Gulf States will enter into consumption exempt from the prohibitory imposts of the Northern tariff; while the remainder will pass into the Western and Northwestern States wholly free from duty. The result of this policy cannot be doubtful. Not only will the Federal Government suffer a ruinous loss of revenue, but the direct propheses of those who deprecated the election of Mr. Lincoln will be verified by the destructive policy transmitted to his administration by its predecessor. We shall not only cease to see marble palaces rising along Broadway; but reduced from a national to a merely provincial metropolis, our shipping will rot at the wharves and grass grow in our streets. No earthly influence short of a reversal of the policy referred to can not only save New York but every Northern port from this frightful destiny.

WAR NOT PEACE.

The Alexandria Gazette calls attention to the fact that the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch uses the following language in his letter:—"Lincoln threatened war because he knows his hands are tied. War is not the thing we ought to fear. Peace is our destruction; war our salvation." Is not this significant! Is it not "rule or ruin?" Will not the people of Virginia mark this? Will they yield themselves to those who hold and express such sentiments—sentiments destructive to their best and dearest interests, and utterly subversive of their highest hopes. We are to desire war—civil war—bloodshed—every thing calculated to ruin us—so that Secession may be carried out here, and protected elsewhere! "Never!"—*Richmond Whig.*

We ask the People of North Carolina to note this fact, admitted by the writer of a Secession paper, that *peace* is the destruction of the hopes of the Secessionists, and *WAR* their only hope of success. We wish the People to note another fact, that the Secessionists are *OPPOSED TO ANY SETTLEMENT WHATEVER!* simply for the sake of destroying the Union! All their papers and speakers are of the NO-HOPE SCHOOL, and are not willing to make even one more effort to preserve the freest and best Government in the world—for which Washington and all the heroes and sages of the Revolution struggled. So, the no hope Secessionists care not how many lives may be sacrificed—they care not how high the *Working People* are *taxed*, so they are put into office with large salaries! This is what they are after. They are no more the peculiar guardians of Southern institutions than thousands of the good and true Union men of our State, not half so much, for Peace and the continued prosperity of the whole country is the only object of the Union men in resisting the treasonable designs of the Secessionists. They are not endowed with greater powers of perception to enable them to see further into the future than other men, and consequently, are not worthy of confidence.

Fellow-citizens of North Carolina, if you desire the honor of your State kept untarnished, you must hurl the Disunionists from the positions which they now occupy against your expressed will on the 28th February last. They must be taught that the revolutionary schemes now being attempted in various portions of the State to override this decision against them, will not be submitted to,—that we have laws which will be upheld.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

THE GOLDSBOROUGH MEETING.

Considering that Goldsborough is the centre of railroads from the four quarters of the State—North, South, East and West;—that passengers were transported over them all at half price; that the season is a comparatively idle one, and the weather good; and considering the prodigious fuss which the secessionists keep up, we are greatly surprised that this wonderful mass meeting, this outpouring of the people, that filled the streets of Goldsborough, so the papers told us, amounted to only 216 persons from outside of Wayne county. There are 31 counties that have a direct railroad connection with Goldsborough and of these only 18 were represented. We are glad to see that so little encouragement was extended to this attempt to overrule the decision of the people, through the insulting pretence that the people did not understand what they were doing.

The speeches as reported are of very little force. The most prominent speakers—waited upon by committees and requested to speak—were Mr. Moses of South Carolina, and Mr. Ruffin, now said to be of the same State but better known as a Virginian. And the only thing worthy of special remark said by either was a recommendation to take possession of the U. S. forts in North Carolina, because "it would be difficult to retake them if the North was allowed to fil them with men," &c. &c. We think there are quite enough in our own State ready to advise treason without importing orators from a "foreign country," as they claim to be.

As to the resolutions which we copy elsewhere—passing by the contemptuous designation of this great Union as the "agency of the United States," and "the Union or Confederacy known as the United States,"—the only thing to which we would call attention is the organization for the purpose of agitating the public mind and bringing it to sanction and demand measures leading directly and avowedly to disunion. The friends of the union, who have not despaired of a satisfactory and peaceful adjustment of the sectional question, will take note of this and be prepared to counteract the movements of the disunionists. The agitators are active; many of them have nothing else to do, and some are paid salaries which enable them to devote their time to this evil work. Those who differ with them, and who desire to preserve the Union, under the Constitution, will have themselves to blame if they fail to exert their influence in counteracting the efforts of these men.—*Fay. Observer.*

THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

We would that we could simply say our late Legislature was an unprofitable body, and that all its short-comings were only negative in their effects; but stern facts constrain us to say it was positively injurious.

Its first act was to relieve the banks, by exempting them from the penalties imposed upon them for the protection of the people. The soulless corporations of money were shrived of all their past sins and an indulgence *ad libitum* for the commission of more was granted. Assistance was extended to those that did not need it, and withheld from those that did. The rich and powerful were aided, and the poor and powerless were rendered poorer and more powerless.

An exhorbitant tax, no doubt at the instance of the banks has been levied upon resident brokers. These brokers are a benefit to the people, but are a terror to banks. In fact they are now, after paying $500 a year in the way of tax, the only restraint upon the banks, and the only protection the people have against a monied aristocracy. We have always been able to obtain accommodations from brokers on better terms than from banks. The tax upon brokers is for the benefit of the banks, and injury of the people.

The State debt has been largely increased, not so much for the development of the resources of the State and ultimately to add to its wealth; but to reward devoted servants of the Executive, and to enable them to strut in regimentals.—Useless offices have been created, and useless officers placed in them with high salaries.

Three hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of arms. State bonds are sold to raise this amount. These bonds are about 15 per cent. below par. We must pay $300,000 for about $260,000 worth of arms—a clear loss of $40,000, or upwards. Then Generals, &c, must be paid. Men must lose time from their daily avocations for repeated drills; and then the cream of the joke is that the people must be heavily taxed to defray these useless expenditures, and enable those in power to revel in fat salaries.

And la t and worst of all, the Legislature attempted to force the people into a revolution.—It ignored the flag of WASHINGTON, outraged patriotism, and but for the good sound, conservative sense of the people, it would have plunged them into the vortex of civil war. We do not wish to be understood as including all the members of the Legislature. There was a gallant minority determined to 'live and die in the Union,' or to die in defence of their rights in Union, who exerted a wholesome restraint upon the Executive and his "precipitate" majority. But for this minority, we would now be floundering in the uncertainty of revolution, and like the people of the Cotton States, the slaves of political leaders and ambitious demagogues.

We trust—we fervently and sincerely hope, that the Almighty Ruler has permitted us to suffer enough under the last Legislature to justify Him, with true repentance on our part, as a people, to forgive us for past offences, and never more to inflict upon us such a Legislative body as that which recently held its session here.—*Raleigh Banner.*

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 24, 1861.

VESSEL FIRED INTO.

CHARLESTON, April 4.—Yesterday afternoon, while the wind was blowing heavy from the Northeast, a schooner crossed the bar and was beating up the Channel abreast of the beach of Morris Island, when she having attracted the attention of some of the sentinels, one of the batteries fired several blank cartridges at her for the purpose of bringing her to, which the Captain of the vessel paid no attention to, but kept on his course, when a shotted gun was discharged, the ball from which it is supposed struck her in the bulwarks, when she put about and proceeded down near the bar and anchored. During the firing it is said that the schooner displayed the 'United States ensign,' but as her character and not her nationality was in question, she should immediately have come to and held intercourse with the commander on the Island, instead of acting in a manner that produced the impression that she intended to force a passage. Soon after the firing took place, a boat from Fort Sumpter visited Morris' Island, sent by Major Aderson to make inquiry into the cause of the vessel having been shot at, and also to request permission for his boat to proceed to the schooner; and is reported that the boat did go to the suspicious vessel, but of this we have no certain information.

About 6 o'clock last evening the steamer Gen. Clinch, with Lieutenant T. B. Huger, was sent from the City to look after the schooner and investigate her character, but after proceeding some distance down the channel they were unable to discover anything of her, and supposed that she had gone to sea.

Charleston Courier.

[The schooner was bound for Savannah, with ice.]

MEXICAN INVASION OF TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.

Texas advices state that Col. Foard had been reliably informed from Matamoras, that Gen. Ampudia, with 3,000 Mexicans, was sixty miles off, marching on Brownsville.

Ampudia had dispatched an express to Matamoras, with placards and handbills, declaring that Texas belongs to Mexico, and that, as she has no longer the support of the Federal Government, now is the time to retake her. Reinforcements in large numbers were rapidly joining him.

Col. Ford had ordered all the heavy guns and ordnance stores at Brazos to be removed to the scene of anticipated difficulty.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

We have glorious tidings from gallant Rhode Island. The election there, yesterday, has resulted in the rout of the Republican party, horse, foot, and dragoons. The Unionists and Democrats in earnest co-operation, with a moderate effort, have re-elected Gov. Sprague, by a handsome majority, secured the Legislature, and sent to Coventry the two late Republican Members of Congress. This will do for a State which went for Lincoln and the irrepressible conflict, in November last only, by a majority of between four and five thousand! The details are yet to come in, but the fact of the victory being beyond dispute, we ask our Union friends, in all parts of the country, to thank God and take courage.—*N. Y. Express.*

ABUSES OF THE TELEGRAPH.

A bill is now in progress through the Virginia Senate "to prevent abuses of the telegraph.' It makes the sending of a "false statement" a misdemeanor, and therefor inflicts a fine of not more than $500, nor less than $50, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not more than three months, or less than ten days, or by both, as the Court may direct. It also provides that the telegraph company by whose line such "untrue statement" may be sent shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $500; provided that, if the company shall have kept a copy or record of the statement, together with the name of the person transmitting it, or causing it to be transmitted, and shall furnish and disclose the same to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to remit such penalty. The informer is to get the whole fine; and if he declines it, it is then to go to the Literary fund.

SUFFERINGS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Board of Police met in Rankin county on Saturday to adopt some measures to relieve the wants of the poor and destitute. Something must be done, and that speedily, or hundreds of our citizens will perish with hunger. We want to see those who have been denouncing that good and pure-hearted old gentleman, Benj. Hawkins, and boasting that they were willing to give half they had to the poor, come forward and subscribe liberally. Will they do it? We will venture the prediction that one hundred dollars will not be subscribed by all that class of men in the county. We have heard of a large number of men who have given up their crops and gone off to hunt work and get food for their families If they had the corn to feed their families and stock they could make a crop and pay for it in the fall. These men do not want it given to them. They only want it on a credit until next fall. Our old friend, Hiram Jones, informs us that there is a great deal of destitution in his neighborhood, and that unless relief is afforded in the next ten days armed bodies of men will take corn by force from those who have it.

Major Hawkins had returned from Illinois with 17,000 bushels of corn and 1,000 bushels of potatoes, which will be a great relief for the present; but it will last but a few days. One hundred thousand bushels more is needed, and there is no money here to buy it with. Let those who are able give liberally of their means to purchase corn for the destitute, and let an agent be appointed to go and purchase it, and then let those who are able to make good notes give their notes to said agent, and let the agent proceed to Illinois, or some other favored land, and buy the corn on credit.

Brandon (Miss.) Republican.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

A correspondent, who writes to the St. Louis Republican from Austin, on the 25th ultimo, pictures a melancholy state of affairs in Texas. We quote an extract from his letter:

"A despotism is upon the people. The usual consequences have followed. Trade paralyzed, money out of the question, many people feeling insecure in liberty and estate, and seeking new homes, the United States army driven off, our frontier exposed, our internal improvements and the cause of education arrested. No man can see the end. You may ask me if the people cannot be aroused? Look at the state of things in all these 'Confederate States.' Few presses have the boldness or independence to speak out the facts as they are. The mails are under the control of the disunionists, and nearly all prominent politicians are in the movement, finding their reward as members of Conventions, military officers, or in the *promise* of giving to every body every thing, and making every body independent of every body else. Large standing armies are being raised, life tenure in office is proposed, a heavy tariff is grinding us, a Government at Montgomery is grinding away without any responsibility to the people. If liberty survives all this we shall owe it to good fortune rather than to the disposition of the leaders or the vigilance of the oppressed masses.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK —DECREASED IMPORTATIONS.

There appears to be very poor prospects in New York, as elsewhere, for anything like activity in business. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, after speaking of a falling off of $2,557,429 in foreign imports last week, adds:

These figures tell their own story. And if it needed any additional illustrations, it may be had by a walk down Liberty street, and most other thoroughfares in that neighborhood, where the wholesale dry goods trade is transacted. On almost every warehouse may be seen a little placard, announcing "lofts" to let, at low rents, and not unfrequently, the entire house. The marble-faced stores which were erected in Liberty street, between Broadway and Greenwich street, during the flush times, a few years ago, have proved a melancholy investment To-day, there is scarcely one of them, I am told, that could not be purchased for cash at about one-half the original cost. A little further up town—in Murray, Warren and Chambers streets—there is more business doing, and real estate is suffering less depreciation—yet, even there, the vast falling off in business is, in a variety of ways, painfully visible. It is idle to deny that the foreign importers are greatly alarmed lest this state of things, bad as it now is, is to be aggravated by the Morrill tariff and the anticipated competition from the seceding States. It is also true that not a few of them are making arrangements to transfer their business to the South. Politicians, for partisan purposes, pooh-pooh these things, but they are facts nevertheless.

STILL UNCONQUERED.

Recent advices from Europe give us accounts of another upheaving and threatened revolution in Poland. The agitation resulted in an irregular conflict with the Russian troops, and the loss of a number of valuable citizens; and at one time a general resort to revolutionary violence seemed imminent. Better counsels, however, prevailed, and order was restored. The agitation soon assumed a legal form; and a petition to the Emperor of Russia was being signed by the best men of the land, to induce a reorganization of Poland under the Constitution of 1815. The petition sets forth, with intense feeling and noble brevity, the wrongs of Poland, and appeals to the magnanimity and justice of the Emperor for relief. It contains this significant and startling declaration: "Every inhabitant of this unfortunate country entertains in his heart a deep-rooted sentiment of nationality, quite distinct from that of the other peoples of Europe. This sentiment resists the effects of time and events: Misfortune, instead of weakening it, has served to strengthen it."

MARRIED,

In Forsyth County, on Tuesday the 9th inst., by Robt. F. Linville, Esq., Mr. WM. POWELL to Miss ELIZA SELL.

On the 28th of Feb. last, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Michael Doub, Mr. WILLIAM T. SHORE to MARY J. DULL, all of Forsyth.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in this county, by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. J. BENNET SPAUGH, to Miss CAROLINE MARTIN.

In Waughtown, on the 14th of Feb'y last, by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. C. E. BRENDLE to Miss J. C. HEGE.

In Waughtown, on the 28th ult., by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. BENJAMIN DOTY to Miss CHARITY L. IDOL.

At Union Cross on the 30th ult., by J. J. Raper, Esq., Mr. E. H MERIDA, to Miss E. WATKINS, all of Forsyth.

Everett & Madden's
PAVILION
OF SCIENCE AND ART.

EMBRACING **Magic, Comic, Eccentricities, Fun, Frolic** and **Foibles.** The whole forming a Miscellaneous Melange that never fails to please. Grand Combination of attraction, unique and varied; all to be exhibited under one Pavilion.

This Company will perform in Salem on Friday, April 19th.

Admission, - - - - 50 cents.
Children and Servants, - - 25 cents.

[This Company will exhibit in Thomasville, on Wednesday 17th; High Point, Thursday 18th; Germanton, Saturday 20th.]

H. B. NETTLETON, Agt.
April 12. 52—tf

Negroes for Sale.

I OFFER, at private sale, two likely negro slaves,—one woman, aged about 44 years, a good cook, washer and ironer, and a likely boy, about 7 years of age. CHARLES TEAGUE.
Abbotts Creek, Davidson Co., N. C.
April 12. 51—tf

FRESH CHESAPEAKE
OYSTERS,
IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

SOAPS,
IN Great Variety at the DRUG STORE.

HARLEM OIL,
FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Spaulding's Cephalic Pills,
WILL cure headache in three minutes. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Lawyers and Doctors.
A FEW copies of "Every Body's Lawer," and "The Family Doctor." for sale at this Office.

A Sewing Machine
FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, EZRA HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
march 29, 1861. 49-1y

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville, North Carolina. 49-tf

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1861.

N. J. Speer vs. W. H. Williamson, } Original Attachment.

IT appearing that W. H. Williamson, the defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that six weeks' publication be made in the People's Press, for said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of said Court at the next term to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said suit, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, W. A. JOYCE, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Yadkinville, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in February, 1861.

WILL. A. JOYCE, C. S. C.
march 22-48-6t-price adv. $5.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

10 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 24th day of January, 1861, an apprenticed free negro, named Henry Owens, said boy is eighteen years of age, rather yellow, five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 165 pounds.

I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said boy, as I intend to enforce the law against all such persons.

JOHN NULL.
Forsyth Co., N. C., March 4, 1861. 46—4tpd

HAWK'S HISTORY.

VOL. 1, HAWK'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, for sale at the Bookstore.—Price only 50 cents. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, 60 cents. Address
March, 6, 1861. O. A. KEEHLN,
46-6mpd. Salem, N. C.

A SECOND HAND PIANO for sale, cheap. Apply at this Office.

Dried Fruit For Sale.

ANY person in want of DRIED APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, BLACKBERRIES, &c., will please call at HEIN'S, where they can be supplied.
Salem, March 1, 1861. 5w: pd.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

BRUSHES.

FINE Hair, Hat, Cloth, Flesh, Tooth, Nail, White-wash, Paint, Varnish and Camel's Hair Brushes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,
FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots,
FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslows' Benzine,
FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Reynold's Fine Cut,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Sunday, by 7½ o'clock, p. m.
Closes daily, except Saturday, at 9 p. m.
Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Sunday, by 1 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 10, a. m.
Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.
Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.
Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.
Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.
Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.
Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, by 7 p. m.
Closes, daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.
Office Hours—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem N, C., March 15, 1861.

I. O. O. F.

A SPECIAL meeting of Salem Lodge, No 36, I. O. O. F, is hereby called on Friday evening April 12th, at 7 o'clock. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.
April 12th, 1861.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1861.

On the 26th of April next will commence the 11th volume of the People's Press, by which time we hope our friends will have interested themselves sufficiently in the cause we advocate, to have increased our subscription list up to 2000 or more. With very little exertion, each of our present subscribers can procure an additional one, and a number of our friends could send us lists of from 10 to 15 or 20 names from their respective neighborhoods. Next summer's campaign will be warmly contested, and it will be of the utmost importance to "circulate the documents liberally." Be it remembered the larger the circulation of a paper the more good it can effect.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle.* Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed!

1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY!

One Million Dollars

WORTH OF

WATCHES,
JEWELRY
AND
Silver-Plated Ware,

To be disposed of on

AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN!

2,500 AGENTS WANTED!!!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM
CATALOGUE
Containing
OUR INDUCEMENTS
Which afford
A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY
without risk, together with
FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 *Chesnut Street,*
april 5-50-3m.] *Philadelphia.*

GARDEN SEEDS,
Warranted Fresh & Genuine.
Enquire at this Office.

WINDING UP.

THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Notions, &c., &c.

for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately,—or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.
Feb. 15th, 1861. 43-tf

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

PORT FOLIOS
In Great variety at the Bookstore.

POETRY.

A LITTLE WHILE.

A little while, and every fear,
That o'r the perfect day
Flings shadows dark and drear,
Shall pass, like mist, away;
The secret tear, the anxious sigh,
Shall pass into a smile;
Time changes to eternity—
We only wait a little while.

A little while, and every charm
That steals away the heart,
And earthly joys that warm,
And lure us from our part,
Shall cease our heavenly views to dim;
The world shall not beguile
Our ever faithful thoughts from Him,
Who bade us wait a little while.

A little while, and all around—
The earth, the sea, and sky—
The sunny light, and sound
Of Nature's minstrelsy,
Shall be as they never have been;
And we, so weak and vile,
Be creatures of a brighter scene—
We only wait a little while.

HUMOROUS.

A LATE COURTER ARRESTED FOR STEALING HIS OWN TEAM.

A young farmer of Rensselaer county, N. Y., who has a sweetheart residing in Albany, went to the city to visit her one evening. He hitched his horse in the street, several blocks distant; and as the hours sped away, and the animal was uncared for and unclaimed, a benevolent lady in front of whose house it was hitched, called a policeman and had the horse taken to a stable. When the lover at last bade his Dulcinea good night and looked for his team, it was of course missing. He supposed it to be stolen, and telegraphed to Troy and other places, requesting that the person driving such a team might be arrested. Subsequently, inquiring at the police station in Albany, he got track of the property, recovered it by making proper explanations, and drove homeward rejoicing. But at Troy, the telegraph subjected him to another annoyance, for he was arrested as a horse thief, upon his own description of the team, and could not escape from the cells of a prison except by sending for friends to come in from his rural home and identify him.

FOR THE UNION.

A traveler, passing through one of the counties of Tennessee on horseback, stopped at a modest cottage on the roadside, and asked for shelter, as it was quite dark and raining. The "head of the family," came to the door and accosted the traveler with

"What do you want?"

"I want to stay all night," was the reply.

"What are yer?"

This interrogatory was not fully understood by the traveler, and he asked an explanation.

"I mean what's yer politics?" rejoined the former. "Air yer fur this Union or agin it?"

This was a poser, as the traveler was not certain whether the "man of the house" was a Union man or a secessionist, and he was anxious to "tie up" for the night; so he made up his mind and said,

"My friend, I am for the Union."

"Stranger, you kin kum in."

John Randolph was once boarding at the Astor House. Being somewhat annoyed by the airs of the servant who waited upon him—a negro of "the blackest dye"—he desired him at dinner, one day, to retire. The negro bowed and took his stand behind the gentleman's chair.—Supposing him to be gone it was with some impatience that a few minutes after the gentleman saw him step forward to remove his soup.

"Fellow!" said he "leave the room! I wish to be alone!"

"Excuse me, sah," said Cuffee, drawing himself up stiffly, "but I'se 'sponsible for de silver."

Deacon H———, while passing through his lot the other day, stooped down to tie his shoes. A pet ram, which the boys had tamed, among other things, was taught to regard the posture as highly offensive. He instantly pitched into the old gentleman's undefended rear, and landed him full length in a mud hole. Picking himself up, the Deacon discovered the cause of his overthrow standing in all the calmness and dignity of a conscious victor. His rage was boundless, and he saluted him with the energetic language "You G—d d——d old rascal!" At that moment his eyes caught a glimpse of the benign face of the "minister" peering through the fence, and he instantly added "if I may be allowed the expression."

CONVINCED.

Governor S——— was a splendid lawyer, and could talk a jury out of their seven senses. He was once counsel for a man accused of horse-stealing. He made a long, eloquent and touching speech. The jury retired, but returned in a few moments with tearful eyes and proclaimed the man not guilty. An old acquaintance stepped up to the prisoner and said:

"Jim, the danger is past; now honor-bright, didn't you steal the horse?"

To which Jim replied:

"Well Tom, I've all along thought I had taken the horse, but since I heard the Governor's speech, I don't believe I did!"

General Jones is a gentleman of a wit.—The other day he was showing some ladies the Court House. One of them asked why the lightning rod, where it was attached to the building for support, was encased in a piece of horn, the Colonel replied that horn was a non-conductor.

'Oh, indeed!" says the lady "I never knew that before."

"To be sure," says the Colonel. "Have you never observed that when boys have had a *horn* or two they can't *conduct* themselves properly?"

WORK OF THE "DEVIL."

We have seen some awful typographical errors in our day, but seldom any more ludicrous than the following. The editor wanting a line to fill a column, gave—

"Shoot Folly as she flies."—POPE.

In the hurry of setting it up, the "Devil" rendered it thus:

"Shoot Polly as she flies."—POPE.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe Jr., and the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., or their Agents, or Licensee, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their licenses, alone are legally authorized under their own patent, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, whenever found. ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

New York.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

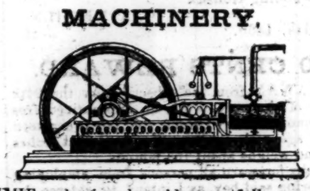
D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway, N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

MILL-WRIG HTING
AND
MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of

Mill-Work and Machinery,

on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Millbuilding Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16–tf.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1861.

H P Ackerman,	L Linsey,
Mc Bodenhamer,	T J Lee,
Miss Mollie Barber,	M A Myers,
A Beverly, 2	J J Martin,
W D Bagnall,	G G Moseley,
John H Creakman,	Lues Mize,
Miss Maria C Crater,	M Q Olney,
" Catharine Crouch,	J C Patton,
" Maranda C Cook,	Thomas L Peddycord,
" Eliza Dixon,	Richard Parcoe,
Joseph N Davis,	John Pettus,
Mrs Martha Evans,	William Rose,
W F Eaig,	J H Rominger,
John W Gentry,	J J Raper,
A Geesley,	Miss J L A Stroud,
Miss W A Garner,	Alford Stephens,
W Holister,	Martin Smith,
F L Hanes,	Smith & Prather, 2
Warren Hooks,	Miss M A Smith,
George Hooper,	Isaac Teague, or
Thomas Hamilton,	Alston Teague,
Miss Mary L Inge,	J B Underwood,
Isiah L Jones,	D Warren,
J Jacoby,	Anderson White.
Mr. Langore,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

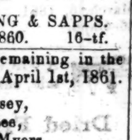
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK 'OUT

FOR THE



GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable or presents at the BOOKSTORE.

SMALL POX!

VACCINATION done at short notice, by Dr. J. E. SHAFFNER. Feb. 1—3w.

Salem Printing Office.

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE,

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'n Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

A FEW BOOKS still on hand and for sale at this office, cheap:

Methodist Hymns, Comstock's Botany, Comstock's Chemistry, Life of Cromwell, Napoleon and his Marshalls, North Carolina Form Books, &c.

North Carolina, *IN EQUITY.*
STOKES COUNTY.

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. Davis, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.–6w–$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

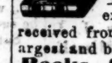
All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note.—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37–tf

Salem Bookstore.



THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3–tf

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the

DRUG STORE.

Scuppernong & Flower's WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Batner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at

BONER & CRIST'S.

May 11, 1860, 4–tf.

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43–1y,

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOK STORE

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 25–3m.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE

YOU WANT IT.

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT.

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT.

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY.

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT IF

you only knew how USEFUL, how INSTRUCTIVE, and how ENTERTAINING it is.

We refer to that *"first best"* that *largest* most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the **Household**, for the **Farm**, and for the **Garden**, viz: the

American Agriculturist.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints and suggestions about all kinds of out door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new practical information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

Each volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, and it is certain that many of these hints will each be worth to you more than a dollar.—As an example, a subscriber writes: "....I obtained 5 bushels more per acre on a ten acre field of wheat, (or in all 50 bushels) simply from a hint about preparing the seed given in my *Agriculturist*."....*Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a fifteen acre field, and with no extra cost of culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist*. *Another*, (a villager,) says he got $43½ worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist*, which told him *what* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it. Thousands of others have derived similar advantages.—You are invited *to try* the paper a year, at a cost of only $1. If you desire you can have *free* of charge, four or five parcels of **choice seeds**, which the Publisher will distribute among his subscribers the present winter.

YOUR WIFE wants the *Agriculturist*, because it has a large amount of valuable and really useful information about all kinds of HOUSEHOLD WORK, from Garret to Cellar. Give her the benefit of this paper for one year. You will find your home made better and money saved.

YOUR CHILDREN want the *Agriculturist*, for it contains a very interesting, useful, and entertaining department for YOUTH and CHILDREN, which will be of great value to their minds and hearts.

The above are truthful statements, that will be cheerfully attested by nearly a hundred thousand of the present readers of the *Agriculturist*. You are invited to try a single volume of the *Agriculturist*, which will cost only $1, and abundantly *pay*. Try it for 1861 (Vol. 20.)

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park Row, N.Y.

THE AD-VALOREM BANNER

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A short time since I issued a prospectus for a Weekly newspaper, to be called the AD-VALOREM BANNER, to be published in the city of Raleigh, N. C. The encouragement I have received, exceeding my most sanguine hopes, induces me to issue this prospectus, the object of which is to inform the public that I will on the first day of January, 1861, commence the publication of the BANNER, not only WEEKLY, but DAILY.

So far as the Banner takes sides with political parties, it will be Democratic; but with regard to Internal Improvements, a change in our system of Taxation, and the preservation of a Constitutional Union, it will know no party, but will be a zealous advocate of all these, repudiating secret caucuses, (where the spirit of the Constitution is often violated,) packed and partisan Conventions, and the scheming of would-be political demagogues and trickaters. I shall be just and fear not.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BANNER:

One copy 1 year, in advance,	$5 00
Five copies 1 year, in advance,	20 00

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY BANNER:

One copy 1 year, in advance,	$2 00
Six copies 1 " "	10 00
Ten copies 1 " "	15 00

Address, FRANK. I. WILSON.
Raleigh, N. C,

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
The Edinburg Review, (Whig.)
The North British Review, (Free Church)
The Westminster Review, (Liberal,)
Blackwood's Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britian—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensible to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, and can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of the subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS

For any one of the four Reviews, per ann	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
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For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more copies of the above works. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9 00; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30 00; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered free of postage.—When sent by mail, to any part of the United States, will be but 24 cents a year for Blackwood, and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street, N. Y.

Glass Glass, Glass,

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all Sizes**, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14–tf.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Useful and Handy Article, at the

DRUG STORE.

50,000 Copies already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up partnership papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the insolvent laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord & Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the wife's right in property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanic's Liens in every State, and the Naturalisation Laws of this Country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law Concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre Emption laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, and mode of proceedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will and how to Administer on an Estate; with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid to every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and every body in every State, on the receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men every where, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:

CONTAINING

SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE IN ALL FORMS BY

PROF. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them: how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from contageous diseases.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping cough, Measles, &c.

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Its effects commence by depositions from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

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